

**1.0 Department of Public Safety****Summary**

The objectives of the Department of Public Safety are to preserve order by protecting lives, reducing the number and severity of accidents, and reducing damage to life, health, property, and finances caused by unlawful activity.

	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$39,527,000	\$39,626,200	\$99,200
Transportation Fund	5,495,500	5,495,500	
Federal Funds	10,350,100	13,312,600	2,962,500
Dedicated Credits	4,246,800	5,355,700	1,108,900
Transfers	966,500	1,140,600	174,100
Restricted Funds	20,573,300	21,759,300	1,186,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	819,500	435,000	(384,500)
Ending Nonlapsing	(435,000)		435,000
Lapsing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$81,543,700</b>	<b>\$87,124,900</b>	<b>\$5,581,200</b>
<b>Programs</b>			
Commissioner's Office	\$2,523,700	\$4,997,700	\$2,474,000
Comprehensive Emergency Mngt.	10,354,300	10,210,000	(144,300)
Safety Council	138,500	138,600	100
Peace Officers Standards and Tng.	2,146,500	2,074,200	(72,300)
Investigations and Tech Svcs	13,749,900	13,936,000	186,100
Drivers License	13,861,600	13,689,400	(172,200)
Utah Highway Patrol	33,469,400	33,749,000	279,600
Management Information Systems	1,610,700	1,589,100	(21,600)
Fire Marshal	2,793,500	2,800,900	7,400
Liquor Law Enforcement	895,600	898,100	2,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$81,543,700</b>	<b>\$84,083,000</b>	<b>\$2,539,300</b>
Building Blocks		\$3,041,900	\$3,041,900
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$81,543,700</b>	<b>\$87,124,900</b>	<b>\$5,581,200</b>

## **2.0 Budget Highlights**

**2.1 Lease Increase** To cover the rate increase for a leased Public Safety building in Murray, the Analyst is recommending \$29,000 in General Funds.

**Appropriation:** \$29,000 in General Fund

**2.2 ISF Rate Adjustments** The Analyst recommends \$818,100 from General Funds and \$18,000 in Restricted Funds for internal service funds rate increases.

**Appropriation:** \$818,100 in General Funds  
18,000 in General Fund - Restricted  
\$836,100 Total

**2.3 POST Emergency Vehicle** The Analyst recommends \$18,000 in Restricted Funds for another emergency driving vehicle for the Public Safety Training Course at Camp Williams.

**Appropriation:** \$18,000 in General Funds Restricted

**2.4 Fire Prevention** To upgrade and improve the Utah Fire Incident Reporting System (UFIRS) the Analyst Recommends \$200,000 in General Fund Restricted.

**Appropriation:** \$200,000 in General Fund Restricted

**2.5 Safety Inspections** House Bill 14, Motor Vehicle Inspection, passed in the 1998 General Session dedicated a portion of the fee increase to the Utah Highway Patrol for the Safety Inspection Program. The Analyst recommends \$531,000 in Dedicated Credits to implement those provisions.

**Appropriation:** \$531,000 in Dedicated Credits

**2.6 Digitized Driver's License** The Analyst recommends \$700,000 in Transportation Fund - Restricted for supplies and materials to implement the new digitized driver's license program.

**Appropriation:** \$700,000 in Transportation Fund - Restricted

**2.7 Brady Long Gun Provisions** The most recent provisions of the Federal Brady Bill includes a requirement for states to conduct background checks on long gun buyers. To implement those provisions the Analyst recommends \$325,000 in Dedicated Credits.

**Recommended:** \$325,000 in Dedicated Credits

**2.8 Investigations Assistance** The Analyst recommends \$35,500 in General Fund - Restricted to provide clerical assistance to investigations. By providing additional clerical assistance for investigators should increase time on spent cases and increase unit effectiveness.

**Appropriation:** \$35,500 in General Fund-Restricted

**2.9 Replace Criminal Justice Funds with Restricted Funds**

The Analyst recommends \$21,000 in General Fund - Restricted to replace Criminal Justice Funds in POST formerly transferred from the Justice Commission.

**Appropriation:** \$21,000 in General Fund-Restricted - Forfeiture Account

**2.10 Cleanup expenses for Clandestine Labs**

The Analyst recognizes the need for additional resources to deal with illegal drug labs. The Analyst could not recommend funds within the current funding limitations.

**Appropriation:** None

**2.11 Technology for the UHP**

The Analyst recognizes that the expansion of the laptop technology, now being used in Weber and Davis districts, to the UHP Utah/Juab District would be in the State's interest. Funds limitations would not allow the requisite \$280,700 be included as a recommendation. The Analyst would suggest that a portion of the Drug Forfeiture funds be used for this purpose and has therefore proposed intent language to that effect.

**Appropriation:** None

**2.12 Vehicle Leases**

The analyst recommends \$24,000 in General Fund - Restricted for additional vehicle lease payments in the Peace Officers Standards and Training Program.

**Recommendation:** \$24,000 in General Fund Restricted

**2.13 Emergency Management Federal Funds**

An increasing Federal match requirement would require an \$222,700 in General Funds to generate an additional \$222,700 in Federal Funds to maintain the current programs. The Analyst could not fund the additional general funds, but, recommends the Federal Funds be authorized so that the Division can receive the funds should a another match source be found.

**Recommendation:** \$222,700 in Federal Funds

**2.14 Criminologists**

The Analyst recognizes the increasing demand for forensic laboratory services. Two criminologists, formerly funded under a grant, will be lost if replacement funding is not provided. The Analyst could not fund the \$135,000 for these positions within existing limitations.

**Recommendation:** None

**2.15 POST Computers**

The Analyst recommends \$62,600 in one time General Fund - Restricted for 30 computers for training in basic and in-service officers programs.

**Recommendation:** \$62,600 in one-time General Fund - Restricted

**2.16 Curriculum Upgrade**

The Analyst recommends \$22,500 in one time General Fund -Restricted for specialized training curriculum upgrades for POST graduates.

**Recommendation:** \$22,500 in one-time General Fund - Restricted

**2.17 Firearm Training Simulator**

The POST Academy could requested one time funds to match a Byrne Federal Grant for a FATS IV, firearm training simulator. The Analyst recommends \$15,100 in one time General Fund - Restricted for this purpose.

**Recommendation:** \$15,100 in one-time General Fund - Restricted

**Total critical issues and one time expenditures**

	<b>FY 1999 Analyst</b>
<b>Financing</b>	
General Fund	\$847,100
Federal Funds	222,700
Dedicated Credits	856,000
Restricted Funds	1,116,100
<b>Total</b>	<b><u><u>\$3,041,900</u></u></b>

**Vehicles**

The Department has 21 leased and 660 owned vehicles of which 146 are unmarked. With 1,079 FTE employees that equates to one vehicle for each 1.6 employees. This higher than average ratio is consistent with the role of the Department in law enforcement and particularly with the intensity of vehicles in the Utah Highway Patrol.

### 3.1 Commissioner's Office

#### Summary

The Office of the Commissioner is charged with the administrative management and direction of the various divisions within the department. Other functions within the Commissioner's Office include: Aero Bureau, Internal Affairs, Public Information, Executive Protection, Fleet Services, Crime Prevention and Administrative Services.

#### Financial Summary of the Commissioner's Office

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$2,101,800	\$2,284,800	\$2,202,700	(\$82,100)
Federal Funds	79,100	500	2,500,000	2,499,500
Dedicated Credits	21,100	10,000	15,000	5,000
Restricted Funds	200,000	200,000	200,000	
Beginning Nonlapsing	96,500	108,400	80,000	(28,400)
Ending Nonlapsing	(108,400)	(80,000)		80,000
Lapsing	(190,100)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,200,000</b>	<b>\$2,523,700</b>	<b>\$4,997,700</b>	<b>\$2,474,000</b>
<b>Programs</b>				
Administration	\$1,871,000	\$2,058,700	\$2,032,200	(\$26,500)
Fleet Services	170,000	170,000	170,500	500
Community Crime Prevention	144,700	95,000	95,000	
Forfeitures	14,300	200,000	200,000	
Grants			2,500,000	2,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,200,000</b>	<b>\$2,523,700</b>	<b>\$4,997,700</b>	<b>\$2,474,000</b>

The 1994 Legislature included the following intent language with the FY 1995 Commissioner's Office appropriation:

*"It is the intent of the Legislature that all monies seized or forfeited to the State as a result of drug or narcotic related activity through the State or federal court process, be deposited into a General Fund Restricted - Drug Forfeiture Restricted Account."*

The intent then specified how such funds could be spent.

To verify compliance with the intent statement, the Analyst has reviewed the Department's accounting of revenues and expenditures from seizure and forfeitures of drug monies for FY 1998.

Because it is so hard to predict the revenue available to the Department from seizures and forfeitures during FY 2000, the Analyst recommends continuation of the following intent statements in FY 2000:

*"It is the intent of the Legislature that all monies seized or forfeited to the State as a result of drug or narcotic related activity through the State or federal court process, be deposited into a General Fund Restricted - Drug Forfeiture Restricted Account." The Department of Public Safety is authorized to expend amounts not to exceed \$500,000 from seizures awarded by the state court and from seizures awarded by the federal court to aid in enforcement efforts to combat drug trafficking. "Funds disbursed to other governmental entities through existing contractual agreements shall be exempt from this intent statement."The Department shall provide the Joint Appropriations Subcommittee for Executive Offices, Criminal Justice and The Legislature a complete accounting of expenditures and revenues from these funds as part of the annual budget hearings."*

The Analyst recommends that the subcommittee consider using the balance of these funds for technology enhancements for the Utah/Juab District of the Highway Patrol.

*Any balance remaining after the above allocation is to be used in accordance with the following distribution:*

*"Anticipated expenditures shall be limited to the following for drug seizure and forfeiture related expenditures:*

	<i>Federal</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<u><i>\$100,000</i></u>	<u><i>\$400,000</i></u>	<u><i>\$500,000</i></u>
<i>Laptop Technology</i>		<i>300,000</i>	<i>300,000</i>
<i>Mobile Video Cameras</i>		<i>50,000</i>	<i>50,000</i>
<i>Emergency Response Team</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>
<i>Specialized Training</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>
<i>Computer Related Equipment</i>		<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>
<i>Computer Training and Travel</i>		<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>
<i>Specialized Equipment</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>
<i>Technical &amp; Professional Serv.</i>		<i>20,000</i>	<i>20,000</i>
<i>Extraordinary Investigations</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>40,000</i>
<i>Imprest Fund</i>		<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>
<i>Narcotics Reward Fund</i>		<i>5,000</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Mobile Emergency</i>			
<i>Communications Operations</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>40,000</i>	<i>50,000</i>
<i>Helicopter Operations</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>50,000</i>

*"Anticipated expenditures from financial crimes related seizures and forfeitures shall be used for:*

<i>Computer Equipment</i>	<i>\$40,000</i>
<i>Divisions of Investigations Vehicles</i>	<i>80,000</i>
<i>Extraordinary Investigations</i>	<i>40,000</i>
<i>Specialized Equipment</i>	<i>20,000</i>
<i>Specialized Training</i>	<i>10,000</i>

*Imprest Funds*

*Total*      10,000  
\$200,000

The Analyst notes that total FY 1998 expenditures in this category amounted to \$384,242.66. Year-to-date expenditures for FY 1999 are \$101,610.45.

**ISF Rate Adjustments**

The Analyst recommends \$818,100 from General Funds and \$18,000 in Restricted Funds for Rate adjustments in the internal service funds used the Department and it's Divisions.

**Appropriation:**

\$818,100 in General Funds  
18,000 in General Fund - Restricted  
\$836,100 Total

**3.1a The Commissioner's Office - Administration**

The office is comprised of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Administrative Law Judge, Public Information Officer, Aero Bureau, Internal Affairs, and the Administrative Division. The office provides personnel, fleet, purchasing, budget and accounting functions and liaison with the Utah Safety Council and Utah Council For Crime Prevention.

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program. The Analyst notes that the recommendation includes using a carried forward balance of \$80,000 in FY 2000. The resulting beginning non-lapsing balance for FY 2000 is still lower than for the previous two years.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$1,787,100	\$2,019,800	\$1,937,200	(\$82,600)
Federal Funds	79,100	500		(500)
Dedicated Credits	21,100	10,000	15,000	5,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	96,500	108,400	80,000	(28,400)
Ending Nonlapsing	(108,400)	(80,000)		80,000
Lapsing	(4,400)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,871,000</b>	<b>\$2,058,700</b>	<b>\$2,032,200</b>	<b>(\$26,500)</b>

Because this office has traditionally aggregated costs of their programs, it reflects an inaccurate picture of the nature and scope of administrative staffing and the department's overall budget. For better understanding of the programs and funding of this line item, the Analyst has divided the Commissioner's Office administrative budget into its three major components; Administration, Aero Bureau, and Internal Affairs. For historical comparison, the aggregated budget for all three years for the Commissioner's Office is also shown.

**Administration -  
Administrative  
Services**

The Administrative Services Division is responsible for human resource management, fleet administration, fiscal, budget, and accounting. This area also includes the Public Information Office.

The Accounting and Fiscal Section completed their conversion from the FIRMS accounting system to the new FINET system. This conversion was completed without additional personnel while continuing to process more than 2,000 documents for travel, purchases, federally funded programs, payroll, and forfeitures from seizure of narcotics.

The Human Resources Section is responsible for time and attendance reporting, all recruiting related activities, and human service statute compliance (such as FLSA and ADA). This office also handles sexual harassment complaints.



The Purchasing Section handles all purchase orders and is the department's agent with state purchasing and vendors.

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program

**Administration - Aero  
Bureau**

The Aero Bureau was initially created in 1961 within the Highway Patrol. The Bureau operates three fixed wing aircraft and two helicopters.

The Analyst notes that the Highway Patrol Pilots of the Aero Bureau are responsible for emergency shuttles of blood and medical supplies, drug interdiction, search and rescue, law enforcement observation, transportation of department and other officials, and other activities serving various functions of State and local government.

The Aero Bureau provided aircraft for:

Fire Marshal  
Department/Commissioner  
Crime Lab  
Comprehensive Emergency Management  
Extraditions and Training  
Highway Patrol  
Investigations  
Peace Officers Standards and Training  
Highway Safety  
Drivers License  
Transportation

In 1998 the unit flew 314 missions covering 773 flight hours. The overhead observation and movement capacity provided by these aircraft will be increasingly important as the Olympic preparations and events involve more and more the less accessible areas of the Wasatch Front venues.

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends that the subcommittee review Aero operations with the department and consider requiring that the air operations and attendant costs be shown as a separate program under the Commissioner's Office line item.

**Administration -  
Internal Affairs**

The Internal Affairs staff handles all complaints on Department employees. This unit was originally constituted in 1980 in the Highway Patrol. The Internal Affairs is over background investigations and investigations of any possible criminal misbehavior by department employees.

In 1998 this unit handled:

over 90 investigations resulting from complaints, and  
over 101 background checks.

**3.1b Program: Fleet Services**

**Recommendation**            The Analyst recommends a continuation budget, with a small increase in current expenses, for this program.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$170,000	\$170,000	\$170,500	\$500
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$170,000</b>	<b>\$170,000</b>	<b>\$170,500</b>	<b>\$500</b>

**Summary**                      In an effort to consolidate the purchase, maintenance and disposition of all motor vehicles in the Department of Public Safety, the Highway Patrol Fleet Administrator was moved to the Commissioner's Office.

**Performance Measures**    The Fleet Section developed a program of acquisition and change-out of 100 patrol vehicles with all the related equipment each year if funding is available from the Legislature. They also converted the Department of Public Safety to the State Gas Card System.

**3.1c Program: Crime Prevention**

In order to allow the Crime Prevention Council to have a measure of independence and insure that the Department of Public Safety can follow the State administrative acts, this budget has been essentially a sole source grants given to the Council. By doing this the Council is responsible for all personnel and expenditures and employees are no longer State employees subject to state administrative and human resources standards.. The Department has simply purchased services they considered to be the most important to the citizens of Utah.

**Recommendations**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this activity.

The Analyst also recommends a new way of dealing with community crime prevention programs.

First, the Analyst recommends that these programs be made by grant rather than a direct appropriation that is a pass-through to a non-profit corporation.

Secondly, that the grant program be moved from the Department of Public safety to the Commission on Crime and Juvenile Justice. This agency has the experience and breadth necessary to manage this program.

**Financials**

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$144,700	\$95,000	\$95,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$144,700</b>	<b>\$95,000</b>	<b>\$95,000</b>	

**Summary**

The Utah Council for Crime Prevention is a volunteer council that uses community resources, including local media, commercial business, civic and service groups, law enforcement, schools, youth and senior citizens to reduce crime.

Typical activities of Community Crime Prevention are coordinating crime prevention conferences where citizens are trained in crime prevention techniques such as residential security, self protection, fraud prevention, anti-vandalism, rural security, anti-arson, and property identification. The Council for Crime Prevention also coordinates the McGruff Safety Program. Phase I of this program teaches children how to avoid potentially dangerous situations.

The McGruff House and McGruff Truck programs continue to expand as a result of the Council's leadership and direction in partnership with Utah PTA and law enforcement. Thirteen thousand homes are in place as temporary havens in time of emergency. Mountain Fuel, Utah Power, and US West Communication provide 3,500 vehicles and trained drivers to assist children and youth in time of an emergency.

In addition, the Council continues to provide this valuable Utah designed concept for children and families nationwide.

Another important program administered by the Council for Crime Prevention is the Crime Solvers program. This is a program where citizens are asked to give tips to law enforcement officers about unsolved crimes. The informer is often rewarded for their assistance in solving the crime. Three years ago the Council initiated the D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program. This program is used to educate citizens about the dangers of drug use. D.A.R.E. is taught by law enforcement officers in Utah schools.

### 3.1d Seizure and Forfeiture

Assets and funds recovered from criminal's by seizure and forfeiture are available to law enforcement agencies for appropriate use.

#### Recommendation

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program, but, notes that the funding source is sporadic and diminishing over time.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Restricted Funds	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	
Lapsing	(185,700)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,300</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	

### 3.1e Grants

Utah will receive \$2,500,000 in Federal Grants in preparation for the Olympics. The Commissioner as the Commander of the "State Olympic Public Safety Command" and, as such, oversees State and local public safety and law enforcement activities relative to the Olympics (see Section 53-12-101 thru 303 UCA).

#### Recommendation

The Analyst recognizes the need for funds, personnel and equipment to cross jurisdictional lines for the Olympics and related activities. The following budget is the beginning of the funds movement to the State.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Federal Funds			\$2,500,000	
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$2,500,000</b>	

### 3.2 Safety Promotion

Funding for Safety Promotion comes from a State appropriation coupled with donations from the private sector.

#### Recommendation

The Analyst recommends a continuing budget for this program with a shift of \$3,000 in Dedicated Credits and a reduction in General Funds.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$138,200	\$138,500	\$135,600	(\$2,900)
Dedicated Credits	3,100		3,000	3,000
Ending Nonlapsing				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$141,300</b>	<b>\$138,500</b>	<b>\$138,600</b>	<b>\$100</b>

#### Summary

The mission of the Utah Safety Council is to promote safety and health by providing programs, research, resource services, and educational materials to prevent or reduce the personal and economic loss associated with injuries, accidents and health hazards. The Utah Safety Council is a private nonprofit corporation composed of business and industrial leaders who are concerned with automobile, industrial and residential safety. The Council is a chapter of the National Safety Council.

The Department of Public Safety contracts with the Utah Safety Council for a traffic safety educational program. The program set forth in the contract consists of seven activities: a monthly newsletter, issuance of news releases and spot radio advertisements promoting traffic safety, maintenance of a film library, a speaker's bureau, maintenance of a safety library, publication of an annual summary and analysis of Utah accidents, and presentation of a Defensive Driving Course. Perhaps the most effective program of the Council is the defensive driving course. The course consists of eight hours of special driver training provided by instructors trained and certified by the council.

Additional responsibilities and functions in both the public and private sectors include the distribution of educational materials and public information announcements. The Council also maintains a safety film loan library available to citizens, governmental agencies and business and industry in Utah. The library contains over 300 films through which approximately 3,000 loans are processed each year. The Council conducts a number of safety related training workshops geared toward safety professionals throughout Utah. Over 500 individuals were trained by the Council last year.

Targeted safety areas include suggestions during major holiday periods, fire safety, and seasonal and recreational subjects.

### 3.3 Emergency Management

#### Emergency Management Federal Funds

**Recommendation**            The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program. The apparent reduction is primarily due to the large carry-over in the current year.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$539,000	\$445,300	\$423,600	(\$21,700)
Federal Funds	8,008,200	8,011,100	8,017,000	5,900
Dedicated Credits	153,000	153,000	153,000	
Transfers	18,900			
Restricted Funds	200,000	1,616,400	1,616,400	
Beginning Nonlapsing	39,600	128,500		(128,500)
Ending Nonlapsing	(128,500)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,830,200</b>	<b>\$10,354,300</b>	<b>\$10,210,000</b>	<b>(\$144,300)</b>

**Federal Match Change**            An increasing Federal match rate requires an additional \$222,700 in General Funds to generate an additional \$222,700 in Federal Funds. The Analyst could not fund the additional general funds, but, recommends the federal Funds be authorized so that the Division can receive the funds should a another match source be found.

**Recommendation:**            \$222,700 in Federal Funds

### 3.4 Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)

#### Recommendation

The Peace Officers Standards and Training Division (POST) of the Department of Public Safety was created to ensure uniform and high quality standards and training for Utah law enforcement officers.

The Analyst recommends a continuation of these programs.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
<b>Financing</b>				
General Fund	\$85,000			
Dedicated Credits	76,200	\$25,000	\$25,000	
Transfers	16,100			
Restricted Funds	1,857,200	2,082,500	2,019,200	(\$63,300)
Beginning Nonlapsing		69,000	30,000	(39,000)
Ending Nonlapsing	(69,000)	(30,000)		\$30,000
Lapsing	(8,000)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,957,500</b>	<b>\$2,146,500</b>	<b>\$2,074,200</b>	<b>(\$72,300)</b>
<b>Programs</b>				
Basic Training	\$876,600	\$927,500	\$929,300	\$1,800
In-service	575,700	612,000	577,200	(34,800)
Administration and Investigations	505,200	607,000	567,700	(39,300)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,957,500</b>	<b>\$2,146,500</b>	<b>\$2,074,200</b>	<b>(\$72,300)</b>

#### Summary

POST operates and coordinates all basic recruit training programs for prospective law enforcement officers and an in-service training program for existing law enforcement officers. The POST Council also sets the standards for peace officer certification and review. The Restricted Funds that fund POST training are from the Public Safety Support Fund which is financed by surcharges on criminal fines.

#### Consolidated training could save funds

The Analyst notes that training costs are a major cost component of the various corrections and law enforcement agencies of the State and local governments.

State officers attending POST training incur costs to the State not only for the training per se, but, for their salaries during their attendance at the courses. The length of time to train, and attendant costs, is an appropriate issue for subcommittee review. Classical analysis tools such as: cost analysis, comparative cost analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis, and cost-benefit analysis, or some combination of these approaches, include elements which might be appropriate for use by executive branch agencies in evaluating training requirements.

The Analyst suggests that the State form a single training facility representing a more cost effective system for training (basic, in-service, and conversion). Savings should

result from commonly used: video facilities, physical training facilities and showers, resident facilities (for out-of-area students), copy machines, computer terminals, etc. A combined training academy, under a centralized administration, could make the use of state training funds more effective and efficient.

Anticipating such arrangements, the Analyst will reflect some savings in the Corrections training budget.

**POST Emergency Vehicle**

The Analyst recommends \$18,000 in Restricted Funds for another emergency driving vehicle for the Public Safety Training Course at Camp Williams.

**Appropriation:** \$18,000 in General Funds Restricted

**Replace Criminal Justice Funds with Restricted**

The Analyst recommends \$21,000 in General Fund - Restricted to replace Criminal Justice Funds in POST formerly transferred from the Commission.

**Appropriation:** \$21,000 in General Fund-Restricted - Forfeiture Account

**Vehicle Leases**

The analyst recommends \$24,000 in General Fund - Restricted for additional vehicle lease payments in the Peace Officers Standards and Training Program.

**Recommendation:** \$24,000 in General Fund Restricted

**POST Computers**

The Analyst recommends \$62,600 in one time General Fund - Restricted for 30 computers for training in basic and in-service officers programs.

**Recommendation:** \$62,600 in one-time General Fund - Restricted

**Curriculum Upgrade**

The Analyst recommends \$22,500 in one time General Fund -Restricted for curriculum upgrades for specialized training for POST graduates.

**Recommendation:** \$22,500 in one-time General Fund - Restricted

**Firearm Training Simulator**

The POST Academy could use one time funds to match a Byrne Federal Grant for a FATS IV, firearm training simulator. The Analyst recommends \$15,100 in one time General Fund - Restricted for this purpose.

**Recommendation:** \$15,100 in one-time General Fund - Restricted



**3.4a POST Administration**

Administration from the General Fund Restricted - Public Safety Support Fund. The Public Safety Support Fund comes through a surcharge imposed by the courts on all criminal fines, penalties, and forfeitures (UCA 63-63a-4). This account is used to help fund the Peace Officers Standards and Training Programs. POST is located at the Rampton Complex, co-located with the Department of Public safety and the Department of Transportation.

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation program funding level for POST administration.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Restricted Funds	\$520,600	\$568,000	\$537,700	(\$30,300)
Beginning Nonlapsing		69,000	30,000	(39,000)
Lapsing	(15,400)	(30,000)		30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$505,200</b>	<b>\$607,000</b>	<b>\$567,700</b>	<b>(\$39,300)</b>

**Summary**

The administration is responsible for the oversight and coordination of the law enforcement training services offered by the Police Officers Standards and Training Division.

This program refers to the Utah Tomorrow goal to have 100 percent of law enforcement officers effectively trained and certified to at least minimum standards. POST is responsible for investigations into acts of misconduct by peace officers and, thru actions of the POST Council, can sanction the Certification of officers. In 1998 98 investigations were conducted with the following results:

<b>Results of the POST Review</b>	
Denial of training	29
Letter of censure	17
Suspension	8
Revocation	17
Denied certification	1
No Action/Pending	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>



**3.4b Basic Training**

Law enforcement today is a professional career which requires high standards of performance. The State Division of Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) has a statutory mandate in the Utah Code Annotated 53-6-106, to "Better promote and insure the safety and welfare of the citizens of this state...and to provide for more efficient and professional law enforcement."

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuing budget for this program. This program is funded from the General Fund Restricted - Public Safety Support Fund and Dedicated Credits.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$85,000			
Dedicated Credits	76,200	\$25,000	\$25,000	
Restricted Funds	777,000	902,500	904,300	\$1,800
Beginning Nonlapsing				
Ending Nonlapsing	(53,600)			
Lapsing	(8,000)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$876,600</b>	<b>\$927,500</b>	<b>\$929,300</b>	<b>\$1,800</b>

**Summary**

To meet those expectations Peace Officer Standards and Training coordinates a mandatory twelve and one-half week 530 hour basic training program which includes a physical test.

As of January 1, 1997, all candidates for POST basic training are required to pass an entrance examination to demonstrate minimum skills to become a peace officer. Twenty seven thousand applicants have been tested to date with a pass rate of 62.4 percent.

Successful completion of a POST certified basic program is required of all new law enforcement officers in this State. The present facility and staff allow POST to train about 200-250 peace officers in six to eight basic training sessions per year. The full-time staff operates the academy, however, about 40 part-time certified instructors and professionals are utilized to teach the major portion of the various basic training courses.

POST oversees basic training academies at Weber State University, the Salt Lake Community College, and the Fred House Training Academy at Corrections. Weber State and Salt Lake Community College conduct two 6-month basic training sessions. Curriculums at all academies are supposed to be identical.

**Performance Measures**

Peace Officer Standards and Training measures its productivity in basic training through the number of sessions offered each year, and the number of officers

successfully trained. Each class receives a pre-test and a post-test, as well as periodic tests that indicate the accomplishment of learning. Each class also participates in conducting evaluations on the course, faculty and POST's administration of the program.

To give the subcommittee a feel for the distribution of costs related to this activity, POST Basic Training Costs for the minimum six classes per year include:

Food	\$61,000	22%
Ammunition	25,000	9
Instructors	135,000	49
Vehicles	21,000	8
Office Expense	18,000	7
Rentals	5,000	2
Misc.	<u>9,000</u>	3
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$274,000</u></b>	

### 3.4c In-service Training

All Utah peace officers are required to complete 40 hours of in-service training annually.

### Recommendation

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Transfers	\$16,100			
Restricted Funds	559,600	\$612,000	\$577,200	(\$34,800)
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$575,700</u></b>	<b><u>\$612,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$577,200</u></b>	<b><u>(\$34,800)</u></b>

### Summary

In 1998 140 classes were offered and 3,640 officers were trained. The Service Dog Course trained an additional 111 officers and 97 dogs in patrol, narcotics, explosives, and SWAT operations.

### 3.5 Liquor Law

This Section enforces Utah's Liquor Control Act.

#### Recommendation

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this unit.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$602,300	\$895,600	\$898,100	\$2,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$602,300</b>	<b>\$895,600</b>	<b>\$898,100</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>

Agents of this section maintain a continuing program of inspections and surveillance of the various lounges, private clubs, and restaurants dispensing alcohol to insure compliance with State laws. There are 1,218 licensed bars and liquor establishments in the State of Utah.

### 3.6 Division of Investigations

The primary responsibilities of the Division of Investigations and technical services provide responsive law enforcement assistance and specialized law enforcement services to the citizens and law enforcement agencies throughout the State.

#### Recommendation

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$9,804,700	\$10,400,100	\$9,966,700	(\$433,400)
Federal Funds	1,120,900	925,400	1,159,800	234,400
Dedicated Credits	1,697,400	2,078,000	2,080,300	2,300
Transfers	778,500	302,800	485,600	182,800
Restricted Funds	233,000	118,600	118,600	
Beginning Nonlapsing	15,300	50,000	125,000	75,000
Ending Nonlapsing	(50,000)	(125,000)		125,000
Lapsing	(123,400)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13,476,400</b>	<b>\$13,749,900</b>	<b>\$13,936,000</b>	<b>\$186,100</b>
<b>Programs</b>				
Administration	\$255,600	\$325,000	\$327,400	\$2,400
BCI	2,850,000	2,859,000	2,952,800	93,800
Labs	1,842,700	1,586,000	1,967,500	381,500
Communications	3,844,100	4,514,700	4,182,200	(332,500)
Investigations	4,684,000	4,465,200	4,506,100	40,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13,476,400</b>	<b>\$13,749,900</b>	<b>\$13,936,000</b>	<b>\$186,100</b>

#### Lease Increase

To cover the rate increase for a leased Public Safety building in Murray, the Analyst is recommending \$29,000 in General Funds.

**Appropriation:** \$29,000 in General Fund

### 3.6a Administration

The Division Administration coordinates those support services to front line emergency service and law enforcement agencies.

#### Recommendation

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$253,100	\$325,000	\$327,400	\$2,400
Dedicated Credits	2,500			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$255,600</b>	<b>\$325,000</b>	<b>\$327,400</b>	<b>\$2,400</b>

### 3.6b Bureau of Criminal Identification

This bureau provides detailed and timely information to assist public agencies in identification, detection and apprehension of criminals.

#### Recommendation

The Analyst recommends a continuation for this program. The Analyst has included a carry-over of \$75,000 into FY 2000.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$1,915,300	\$1,952,800	\$1,965,800	\$13,000
Dedicated Credits	663,500	740,800	760,300	19,500
Transfers	271,200	121,800	33,100	(88,700)
Restricted Funds	113,000	118,600	118,600	
General Fund -	113,000	118,600	118,600	
Restricted				
Beginning Nonlapsing			75,000	75,000
Ending Nonlapsing		(75,000)		75,000
Lapsing	(113,000)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,850,000</b>	<b>\$2,859,000</b>	<b>\$2,952,800</b>	<b>\$93,800</b>

#### Summary

Identification Systems operated by this Bureau include:

Utah Computerized Criminal History File (UCCH). These records are often referred to as the "Rap" sheet.

National Incident Based Reporting System which compiles crime data. The total agencies now participating in the Utah system is 53.

The Statewide Warrants System which includes: Adult Probation and Parole; Youth Corrections; Juvenile Courts; and Justice Courts. The Analyst notes that several years ago the subcommittee questioned the accuracy of the records system. Efforts in the last few years have significantly improved the accuracy and completeness of those records and the agency. The Analyst recommends that they should report on their progress to the subcommittee.

The Firearms Section responds to the Brady Firearms background checks.

### **Brady Long Gun Provisions**

The most recent provisions of the Federal Brady Bill includes a requirement for states to conduct background checks on prospective buyers of long guns. To implement the provisions the Analyst recommends \$325,000 in Dedicated Credits.

**Recommended:** \$325,000 in Dedicated Credits

Western Identification Network's (WIN) Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). Larger local agencies are currently installing the live-scan fingerprint

submission technology. The subcommittee may wish to have the agency report on that progress and it's benefits.

In response to the 1998 Legislative initiative the Division developed a training curriculum and licensure requirements for Bail Bond Enforcement Agents.

The Analyst notes that fees for BCI services are statutory and that a bill is being introduced to increase some of a fees.

### **3.6c Bureau of Forensic Services**

Forensic Services, better known at the state crime labs, deals with evidence related to crimes and crime scenes for agencies throughout the state.

### **Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this agency.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$1,410,100	\$1,416,000	\$1,420,000	\$4,000
Federal Funds	134,400		110,000	110,000
Transfers	298,200	170,000	437,500	267,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,842,700</b>	<b>\$1,586,000</b>	<b>\$1,967,500</b>	<b>\$381,500</b>

### **Summary**

Trace Evidence Program. Trace Evidence includes even the smallest quantity of such materials as: hair, fiber, glass, paint, and explosives. Equipment involved, such as high intensity microscopes and imaging systems, are both expensive and very high technology.

Sexual Assault protocols have been established and provided to doctors and nurses in emergency rooms throughout the State to preserve and protect the evidence needed in such cases.

DNA testing is now done on state-of-the-art instrumentation. DNA test results are now available in only 5-6 days.



The growth in methamphetamine labs has resulted in the following growth in lab responses:

1995	22
1996	60
1997	110
1998	177

### **Criminologists**

The Analyst recognizes the increasing demand for forensic laboratory services. Two criminologists, formerly funded under a grant, will be lost if replacement funding is not provided. The Analyst could not fund the \$135,000 for these positions within existing limitations.

**Recommendation:** None

### **3.6d Communications**

The Dispatch Bureau is responsible for six State managed regional communications centers to provide communications support for a variety of public safety, law enforcement and emergency services providers. The six dispatch centers are operated 24-hours per day with an authorized strength of 77.5 people.

### **Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program. The Analyst notes that \$289,700 of the difference in FY 2000 is due to the one-time FY 1999 capital outlay related to new consoles for the 800 MHZ system.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$2,724,100	\$3,238,700	\$2,902,200	(\$336,500)
Dedicated Credits	986,600	1,265,000	1,265,000	
Transfers	13,400	11,000	15,000	4,000
Restricted Funds	120,000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,844,100</b>	<b>\$4,514,700</b>	<b>\$4,182,200</b>	<b>(\$332,500)</b>

### **Summary**

The dispatch centers are located in Salt Lake, Ogden, Price, Vernal, Richfield, and Cedar City. Forty-one mountain top transmitters provide a communications link throughout the State for the Department of Public Safety dispatchers and numerous federal, state, and local law enforcement and service agencies. The dispatchers are civilians and operate under the Communications Bureau.

Four of the six communication centers are 911 (PSAPs) public safety answering points. The 911 service requires the dispatchers to be EMD (emergency medical dispatcher) certified through the Utah Department of Health to give basic life support instruction to ill/injured persons calling for assistance. The new Utah Certified Public Safety Dispatcher program sets the standards for dispatcher qualification statewide.

Consoles for the new 800 MHZ system for the Salt Lake and Weber Centers have been previously funded (FY 1999). The mobile (in car) equipment related to the 800 MHZ system are purchased by the various federal, state, and local agencies on the system.

## **Map Page**

### 3.6e Investigations

#### Recommendation

The Analyst notes that this work unit interleaves with prosecutors throughout the State and benefits program budgets in other departments by catching Medicaid fraud and providing evidence that will help both recover losses and prosecute offenders.

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 99/00
Financing	Actual	Estimated	Analyst	Difference
General Fund	\$3,502,100	\$3,467,600	\$3,351,300	(\$116,300)
Federal Funds	986,500	925,400	1,049,800	124,400
Dedicated Credits	44,800	72,200	55,000	(17,200)
Transfers	195,700			
Beginning Nonlapsing	15,300	50,000	50,000	
Ending Nonlapsing	(50,000)	(50,000)		50,000
Lapsing	(10,400)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,684,000</b>	<b>\$4,465,200</b>	<b>\$4,506,100</b>	<b>\$40,900</b>

#### Summary

The Investigative Services are headquartered in the Murray area. Services of the division, however, are statewide and are dictated by the crime and the local agencies capacity, rather than by location.

The Narcotics Section is responsible for narcotic and dangerous drug enforcement throughout the state. Primary responsibilities include specialized support to multi-jurisdictional task force groups statewide, clandestine lab investigations and response, airport and common carrier interdiction including passenger mail and freight, hotel/motel targeting of traveling criminals, statewide coordination of marijuana eradication efforts for federal, state, and local enforcement, initial and follow-up investigation of inter- or intra-state narcotic traffickers arrested by law enforcement agencies in Utah, and providing specialized equipment and expertise as needed statewide. Agents responded to 200 "Meth" Labs in 1998.

#### Investigations Assistance

The Analyst recommends \$35,500 in General Fund - Restricted to provide clerical assistance to investigations. By providing additional clerical assistance the investigators more time will be spent on cases and increase unit effectiveness.

**Appropriation:** \$35,500 in General Fund-Restricted

#### Utah Law Enforcement Intelligence Network (ULEIN)

The Bureau maintains and operates the new **Utah Law Enforcement Intelligence Network**. This is primarily a computerized intelligence information gathering and sharing program and is available to all law enforcement agencies throughout the state. This intelligence network provides a direct link to other state and national intelligence information systems.

The Violent Crimes Section focuses on capturing the fugitive and is a part of a multiagency effort.

The Financial Crime Section deals with “white collar” crimes, particularly money laundering and fraud.

The Medicaid Fraud Section was organized in FY 1980 for the purpose of reducing fraud and abuse in the Title XIX Medicaid Program. The federal government participates in the funding on a calculated percentage basis. As the state grows and becomes more affluent, the federal share of Medicaid match reduces. Current match rates are approximately 73 percent federal and 27 percent state.

The major objective of the Section is to investigate and prosecute individuals or institutions defrauding the Medicaid Program. Other objectives are to civilly litigate for the recovery of Medicaid Program losses, to advocate strengthening program policy weaknesses, and to investigate and criminally prosecute patient abuse complaints.

The Section has a primary function of investigating cases that have already demonstrated a strong potential for fraud. The Section personnel also investigate complaints of physical abuse, neglect, and exploitation of patients in health care institutions.

The Medicaid Fraud Section is staffed primarily by investigators and auditors supported by administrative and clerical personnel.

The Analyst notes that this work unit interleaves with prosecutors throughout the State and benefits program budgets in other departments by catching Medicaid fraud and providing evidence that will help both recover losses and prosecute offenders.

**Cleanup expenses for  
Clandestine Labs**

The Analyst recognizes the need for additional resources to deal with illegal drug labs. The Analyst could not recommend funds within the current limitations.

**Appropriation:** None

### 3.7 Driver License

#### Summary

The Driver License Division is responsible for the licensing and examining of Utah motorists to ensure that all motorists meet minimum vision, knowledge and performance requirements, and are capable of driving safely. The Division also directs attention to specific driver improvement and correction problems.

#### Recommendation

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for FY 2000. The apparent reduction in the base budget is due to a large carryover into the FY 1999 budget from FY 1998. The Analyst notes that the Division is funded from a Transportation Restricted Account - DPS Restricted Account that derives its revenue from the fees charged for services.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$265,000			
Dedicated Credits	14,400			
Transfers	174,000			
Restricted Funds	12,788,300	\$13,668,000	\$13,689,400	\$21,400
Beginning Nonlapsing		193,600		(193,600)
Ending Nonlapsing	(193,600)			
Lapsing	(201,800)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,846,300</b>	<b>\$13,861,600</b>	<b>\$13,689,400</b>	<b>(\$172,200)</b>
<b>Programs</b>				
Administration	\$837,900	\$929,800	\$944,500	\$14,700
DL Services	6,661,700	7,201,000	7,310,000	109,000
DL Records	3,865,500	4,047,800	3,751,900	(295,900)
DL Motorcycle	173,500	175,000	175,000	
DL Uninsured	1,307,700	1,508,000	1,508,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,846,300</b>	<b>\$13,861,600</b>	<b>\$13,689,400</b>	<b>(\$172,200)</b>

Functionally, the Division is divided into three major programs with specific responsibilities in Administration, Driver Services, and Driver Records. In addition the Division has a Motorcycle Safety Program and administers the Uninsured Motorists Fund.

#### Digitized Driver's License

The Analyst recommends \$700,000 in Transportation Fund - Restricted for supplies and materials to implement the new digitized driver's license program.

**Appropriation:** \$700,000 in Transportation Fund - Restricted

**FEES**

The following fees are approved for the services of the Driver License Division for FY 2000:

Commercial driver school	
Annual original license	\$80.00
Commercial driver school	
Annual renewal license	50.00
Commercial driver school	
Duplicate	5.00
Commercial driver school	
Annual instructor license	15.00
Commercial driver school	
Annual instructor renewal license	10.00
Commercial driver school	
Duplicate instructor	3.00
Commercial Driver School Branch Office	
Annual Original License	20.00
Commercial Driver School Branch Office	
Annual Renewal License	20.00
Commercial Driver School	
Reinstatement Fee	25.00
Commercial Driver School Branch Office	
Reinstatement Fee	25.00
Commercial Driver School Instructor	
Reinstatement Fee	25.00
Driver License Records:	
Motor vehicle records	4.00
Certified Record (includes MAR.)	
first 15 pages	9.00
16 to 30 pages	13.00
31 to 45 pages	18.00
46 or more pages	23.00
Copies:	
Per se Arrest	5.00
Refusal arrest	5.00
Officer's accident report	5.00
Court conviction	5.00
Any other record or letter maintained	
by Driver's License Division	5.00
Tape recording copy	5.00

The per se arrest copies fee is new. It is anticipated that there would be 60 copies requested for a total revenue of \$300 to the Transportation restricted Account - DPS Restricted Account. All other fees are the same as in FY 1999.

**3.7a Driver License Administration**

**Recommendation**            The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for the program.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$265,000			
Restricted Funds	767,500	\$929,800	\$944,500	\$14,700
Beginning Nonlapsing				
Ending Nonlapsing	(193,100)			
Lapsing	(1,500)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$837,900</b>	<b>\$929,800</b>	<b>\$944,500</b>	<b>\$14,700</b>

**Summary**                      The Administration is responsible for the oversight and coordination of the licensing services offered by the Driver License Division. With over 230 employees, Drivers License is a large division with offices throughout the state.

Legislation eliminated the duplication of testing by the driver education instructor for completion of the driver education class and the test by the Driver License Division officers. Elimination of the duplication reduced needs for additional facilities and personnel to administer tests to drivers completing the public education driver training. Approximately 14,000 students are enrolled annually in driver education classes throughout the state.

Statistics on Division services in 1998 are:

1,310,000 drivers currently on record  
432,000 drivers serviced face-to-face  
15,300 license hearings held  
53,000 new drivers tested and licensed

**3.7b Driver License - Driver Services**

**Recommendation**            Driver Services determines an individual's mental and physical ability to drive.

The Analyst recommends a standard budget appropriation for the Driver Services Program of the Driver License Division.



	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Dedicated Credits	\$13,900			
Restricted Funds	6,647,800	\$7,201,000	\$7,310,000	\$109,000
Lapsing				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,661,700</b>	<b>\$7,201,000</b>	<b>\$7,310,000</b>	<b>\$109,000</b>

**Summary**

The Division implemented a program allowing renewals, duplicates, and identification cards for the general public by appointment at the Commercial Driver Licensing office. This program has been received with great success. The Division states that many of the applicants are older or disabled citizens that might find waiting in lines a greater hardship than other customers.

By implementing this new program, the Division can also reduce the number of applications at the West Valley and Fair-park offices by as many as 12,000 applicants per year.

**Digitized Card**

The proposed new driver's license/identification card system. The "system" being proposed has applications across a broad spectrum of governmental programs since the driver's license could, in effect, become the universal identification card for public use.

**3.7c Driver Records****Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program with a \$102,300 reduction in funding and no carryover from the previous year.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Dedicated Credits	\$500			
Restricted Funds	\$3,865,000	\$3,854,200	\$3,751,900	(\$102,300)
Beginning Nonlapsing		193,600		(193,600)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,865,500</b>	<b>\$4,047,800</b>	<b>\$3,751,900</b>	<b>(\$295,900)</b>

**Summary**

The maintenance of complete records on all drivers in the State of Utah is performed by the Driver Records Section. Employees of this Section enter approximately 10,000 citations per month on the driver license file. The system is closely tied into the court and law enforcement programs. Continued increases in areas of enforcement emphasis, such as the drinking driver problem, has resulted in substantial workload increases in this program.

**Performance indicators** Some general statistics relative to the number of licenses issued, citations processed, etc. are shown in the following chart.

Statistics	
Licensed Drivers	1,310,000
Driver Licenses Issued (not renewed by mail)	241,858
ID Cards Issued	38,420
Motorcycle Licenses Issued	24,928
Road Tests Given	41,040
Renewals-by-Mail	132,316
MVRs Issued	880,440
Traffic Citations	255,000
Officer Accident Reports	58,700
<b>Hearings</b>	
Administrative Per Se	2,719
Youthful Offender (Points)	9,916
Points	1,484
All Other	4,732

A computer system capable of storing and retrieving information requested is necessary to properly license Utah citizens and makes information available to law enforcement agencies and insurance companies.

**Need to move to a  
paper less operation**

The Driver Records Program sees the necessity to continue moving toward a paperless, more efficient operation while expanding upon the electronic highway theme, allowing greater citizen access to government information.

**3.7d Motorcycle Safety**

The Analyst notes that the funds for this program are defined in Section 53-3-905, UCA as "...dedicated credits in the Transportation Fund".

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program.

	<b>FY 1998 Estimated</b>	<b>FY 1999 Request</b>	<b>FY 1999 Analyst</b>	<b>FY 99/00 Difference</b>
<b>Financing</b>				
Transfers	\$174,000			
Restricted Funds		\$175,000	\$175,000	
Ending Nonlapsing Lapsing	(500)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$173,500</b>	<b>\$175,000</b>	<b>\$175,000</b>	

### Summary

The Motorcycle Rider Education Act enacted in 1993 in Chapter 53-3-901 UCA created the Motorcycle Safety Program. The Driver License Division is required to develop standards for and administer the Program. The Program includes training courses for all ranges of abilities of motorcyclists and training instructors.

The Legislature provided that an annual fee of \$5 for each registered motorcycle and a \$2.50 fee for an original, renewal, or extension of a Class M Driver License be dedicated for use by the Division for the Program.

The Division administers the Program but contracts with approved training instructors to conduct the training courses throughout the state. This course is open to all residents of the state but is not mandatory. Acceptance of the program has been somewhat mixed. Fewer riders have taken advantage of the program than was originally estimated. Instructors are compensated on a per student basis rather than a annual wage or salary. Effort is being made to encourage more participation by motorcycle riders.

### 3.7e Uninsured Motorist Database

#### Recommendation

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program.

	<b>FY 1998 Estimated</b>	<b>FY 1999 Request</b>	<b>FY 1999 Analyst</b>	<b>FY 99/00 Difference</b>
<b>Financing</b>				
Restricted Funds	\$1,508,000	\$1,508,000	\$1,508,000	
Lapsing	(200,300)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,307,700</b>	<b>\$1,508,000</b>	<b>\$1,508,000</b>	

### 3.8 Utah Highway Patrol

#### Recommendation

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$20,670,300	\$23,324,400	\$23,140,100	(\$184,300)
Transportation Fund	5,495,500	5,495,500	5,495,500	
Federal Funds	1,434,100	1,413,100	1,413,100	
Dedicated Credits	1,886,000	1,845,800	2,083,400	237,600
Transfers	858,800	553,700	555,000	1,300
Restricted Funds	676,000	802,900	911,900	109,000
Beginning Nonlapsing		184,000	150,000	(34,000)
Ending Nonlapsing	(184,000)	(150,000)		150,000
Lapsing	(99,500)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$30,737,200</b>	<b>\$33,469,400</b>	<b>\$33,749,000</b>	<b>\$279,600</b>
<b>Programs</b>				
UHP Administration	\$678,700	\$812,800	\$815,400	\$2,600
UHP Fld Operations	19,489,500	22,055,400	22,303,200	247,800
UHP Comm Vehicle	2,622,800	2,418,400	2,425,400	7,000
UHP Safety inspection	571,000	608,400	610,100	1,700
Special Enforcement	1,019,300	1,020,100	1,023,400	3,300
UHP Protective Services	1,475,500	1,386,700	1,391,100	4,400
UHP Spec Services	2,535,700	2,721,000	2,727,200	6,200
UHP Grants	790,000	930,600	936,900	6,300
UHP Highway Safety	1,554,700	1,516,000	1,516,300	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$30,737,200</b>	<b>\$33,469,400</b>	<b>\$33,749,000</b>	<b>\$279,600</b>

The largest unit of the Department of Public Safety is the Highway Patrol. The overall goal of the Utah Highway Patrol is to protect life and property by preventing traffic accidents and to facilitate the traffic flow on the highways of the State.

In order to meet it's goals, the Highway Patrol is organized into subdivisions which include: Administration, Field Operations, Commercial Vehicles, Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection, Special Enforcement, Protective Services, Special Services, Federal Grants, and Highway Safety.

#### Technological Advances for the UHP

The administration of the Highway Patrol recognizes that too much of their officers' time is being spent processing reports and paperwork. Therefore, they anticipate using technology to streamline reporting processes and records management systems so troopers can spend more time in the field.

#### Recommendation

The Analyst recommends the Subcommittee review the progress of this technology and it's impact on officer efficiency and manpower needs for the future.

The Analyst has reviewed the Capital Pilot Project and interviewed both UHP field officers and representatives of the county and the courts. Believing this technology is cost effective in the long term and fills a need for technology at the scene the Analyst is supporting the next increment of Laptop installation. Such a system cannot practically be implemented in phases since to do so would require parallel operations and additional costs.

**Technology for the UHP**

The Analyst recognizes that the expansion of the laptop technology, now being used in Weber and Davis districts, to the UHP Utah/Juab District would be in the State's interest. Funds limitations would not allow the requisite \$280,700 to be included as a recommendation. The Analyst would suggest that a portion of the Drug Forfeiture funds be used for this purpose and therefore proposed intent language to that effect.

**Appropriation:** None

**New Troopers**

The Analyst suggests that the subcommittee adopt a rule of thumb when funding new troopers. Each request for additional troopers could be reviewed in the context of this rule separate and apart from the funding considerations for that particular year. Excluding the troopers not assigned to field duties, the Analyst recommends rate or number of highway accidents, number of licensed drivers or highway miles driven as possible indicators for determining the need for additional highway patrol troopers.

Using multi-variant regression analysis, both licensed drivers and number of highway accidents proved to be statistically insignificant as predictors for the number of troops. Vehicle miles traveled, however, have a 99% statistical correlation to the actual number of troopers over the last six years sampled (averaging approximately 5 new troopers per year). This may reflect an intuitive response by the legislature to growth.

The Analyst suggest that the technology innovations which will effect troopers on their road time may alter the current statistical relationships and recommends that the subcommittee continue this review over the next several years to establish a benchmark for trooper additions.

**Fees**

**The following fees are approved for the services of the Utah Highway Patrol for FY 2000:**

Station Approval and Set Up	\$100.00
Annual Station License	25.00
Station License Reinstatement	25.00
Inspection Certification Fee (valid three years)	10.00
Inspector Reinstatement If Suspended	10.00
Inspector Reinstatement If Revoked	25.00
Safety Inspection Manual	10.00

These fees are unchanged from those in FY 1999.

**Senior Trooper  
Classification**

Under the current classification scheme the Troopers of the Highway Patrol are classified under the following schedule;

Title	Pay Grade/ Hourly Salary Range
-------	--------------------------------

**Line Officers**

Officer I	Probation period
Officer II	37/\$11.90 - 54/\$18.86

**Supervisors**

Sergeant	51/\$17.39 - 62/\$23.44
Senior supervisors and administrative positions	

Under this plan the line officer must become a supervisor or administrator to receive any promotion increases even after extended years of service (and experience). Some officers who are both qualified, dedicated to the mission of the patrol, and extra qualified due to special training, education or special performance, do not want to move to the less active and more bureaucratic levels of supervisor/administrator. They want to stay on the road. Currently we indirectly encourage troopers who prefer the field officer role over that of supervisor/administrator to look to other employment if they want wage increases without giving up their on-the-road status.

Several years ago a proposal was made for a Senior Officer III to be added to the plan. To qualify for this rating a trooper would have to meet the following minimum requirements:

- ▶ 10 years of service
- ▶ achieved advanced officer status
- ▶ last 3 annual ratings must have been successful
- ▶ must have achieved 15 points to qualify

Points would be based on academic achievements ( *ie* Associate Degree - 5 points), special awards ( *ie* medal of Honor - 2 points), specialized training/certifications (*ie* Hazardous Materials -3 points), and years of service beyond the minimum 10 (1 point for each 5 years beyond the basic 10).

The proposed grade would span steps to 60/\$22.20 and be an earned grade as opposed to a promoted grade. Preliminary estimates are that approximately 100 officers might qualify for such a grade. Giving these officers a 2 step increase over their current grade would yield an additional \$2,000 annually per officer.

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends that the concept of the grade be adopted but cannot fund the increases at this time. To allow the Highway Patrol the opportunity to begin the transition to such a program the Analyst recommends the following intent language:

“It is the intent of the Legislature that the Division of Human Resource Management and the Department of Public Safety develop and implement a Senior

Officer III grade for the Utah Highway Patrol. Further, to facilitate the introduction of the new position the Department is authorized to advance up to 15 officers per year to this grade funding such increases from savings in existing appropriations.”

### True Vehicle Costs

Vehicles used by the Highway Patrol are generally a “police package” specifically designed for the heavy use and emergency requirements of law enforcement work. Because of these extra features the variety of model; and sources are somewhat limited. At the same time the Patrol must add equipment to the vehicle that is required in the course of highway Patrol operations. The following figures represent the 1999 costs of acquiring and equipping one vehicle:

1999 Vehicle & Equipping Costs		
1999 Ford Crown Victoria		\$19,940
Video Camera & Installation	6,307	
Computer & Mounting Equipment & Installation	6,700	
Radio & Installation	1,660	
Lightbar & Installation	1,680	
Pushbumper & Installation	190	
Security System & Installation	95	
Front Wig-Wag Flashers & Installation	60	
Siren Speaker & Installation	95	
Shotgun Rack & Installation	250	
Switches & Installation	45	
Radar & Installation	2,100	
Flashlight Charger & Installation	26	
Misc Mounting Equipment & Installation	80	
		\$18,488
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$38,428</b>

**3.8a Administration****Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program with a \$2,600 increase over FY 1999.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$699,100	\$812,800	\$815,400	\$2,600
Lapsing	(20,400)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$678,700</b>	<b>\$812,800</b>	<b>\$815,400</b>	<b>\$2,600</b>

**Summary**

Command responsibility rests with a superintendent under the general direction of the Commissioner of Public Safety. Personnel assigned to administration are primarily responsible for the overall management and direction of the Highway Patrol. The office accepts responsibility for records management, public information and education, and Division planning.

Each year, the Division must purchase new patrol vehicles. Typically, the vehicles replaced will have in excess of 100,000 miles. The infusion of these vehicles is to enhance officer safety by upgrading vehicle reliability. Increased reliability has also resulted in less down time due to repairs, saving the agency repair costs and allowing troopers to spend a higher percentage of their time patrolling the highways.

**3.8b Field Operations****Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program. \$100,000 of the apparent increase is due to differences in carry-over funding in FY 1999 and FY 2000.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$16,252,400	\$18,090,400	\$18,161,200	\$70,800
Transportation Fund	2,816,600	2,623,600	2,700,600	77,000
Dedicated Credits	1,222,000	1,366,400	1,366,400	
Restricted Funds	250,000			
Beginning Nonlapsing		50,000	75,000	25,000
Ending Nonlapsing	(50,000)	(75,000)		75,000
Lapsing	(1,001,500)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,489,500</b>	<b>\$22,055,400</b>	<b>\$22,303,200</b>	<b>\$247,800</b>



**Summary**

Field Operations is organized into two field bureaus. Each field bureau is commanded by a captain. The bureaus are set up on a geographical basis. Each bureau is divided into sections with each section commanded by a lieutenant. A section is further divided into districts.

Field Operations currently consists of eleven sections, with an authorized strength of 299 employees. The officers patrol the major highways within the State and are responsible for police traffic services. This program provides some 24-hour coverage in the counties situated along the Wasatch Front. All other counties are patrolled during peak traffic periods. Officers are on call to respond at any time to an emergency. The Analyst notes that there are hours within each day that some of the State's highways effectively have no coverage from the Highway Patrol.

The patrol has a number of motorcycles that are effectively used in heavy traffic conditions where access to accidents is limited. In Utah, such vehicles can be used as much as eight months of the year.

During the useful season for these vehicles they are often occupied with parades and other public "events" rather than in patrol and response duties. Whereas these vehicles are designed for highway use, such low speed higher temperature operations are both debilitating for the vehicles (at some additional cost to the State in maintenance) and divert a resource during its season of peak utility. The Analyst suggests that the use of these vehicles be reviewed with the Department in terms of policy and cost efficiency of resources use.

**3.8c Commercial Vehicles**

Action of the 1990 General Session of the Legislature transferred the responsibility of management of the Ports of Entry to the Department of Transportation from the Highway Patrol. The Department of Public Safety maintained the portable scale units and they are staffed by Highway Patrol troopers.

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program. Funding for FY 2000 shows an increase in Dedicated Credits and a reduction in Transportation Funds.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Transportation Fund	\$2,210,200	\$2,343,800	\$2,266,100	(\$77,700)
Dedicated Credits	159,300	74,600	159,300	84,700
Lapsing	253,300			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,622,800</b>	<b>\$2,418,400</b>	<b>\$2,425,400</b>	<b>\$7,000</b>

**Summary**

Major responsibilities of the Commercial Vehicles Program are weighing commercial vehicles and safety inspections of vehicles that don't necessarily pass through the State's

Ports of Entry. Many of the division's checks are done with the element of surprise in as much as they have portable scale units that can be moved to any location in the State. Other responsibilities of the Commercial Vehicle Program include monitoring and responding to hazardous materials incidents, ensuring compliance with Public Service Commission regulations, and detecting the abuse and trafficking of alcohol and drugs.

A national report on truck related collisions fatalities indicates the following :

1995	4,903
1996	5,126
1997	5,355

The significance of these figures comes from the fact that many of the trucks on the highways in Utah are in inter-state commerce and not just Utah trucks serving Utah locations.

In 1998 Utah troopers weighted 5,659 vehicles and issued 1,468 citations.

### 3.8d Safety Inspection

The Safety Inspection Program is an integral part of the Highway Patrol. With an authorized strength of 11 personnel, this Section is responsible for overseeing approximately 2,350 safety inspection stations, as well as inspecting all school buses in the State.

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program with a small (\$1,700) increase over FY 1999.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Transportation Fund	\$468,700	\$528,100	\$528,800	\$700
Dedicated Credits	82,900	80,300	81,300	1,000
Lapsing	19,400			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$571,000</b>	<b>\$608,400</b>	<b>\$610,100</b>	<b>\$1,700</b>

### Summary

Each safety inspection station and each school bus is checked twice each year to insure compliance with safety regulations. Safety Inspection is responsible for regulating after market automobile parts and alternative fuel systems.

### Performance Measures

The Safety Inspection Program certifies and supervises approximately 2,200 safety inspection stations and 10,000 inspectors. They also inspect 2,200 school buses throughout the State.

**Safety Inspections**

House Bill 14, Motor Vehicle Inspection, passed in the 1998 General Session dedicated a portion of the fee increase to the Utah Highway Patrol for the Safety Inspection Program. The Analyst recommends \$531,000 in Dedicated Credits to implement those provisions.

**Appropriation:** \$531,000 in Dedicated Credits

**3.8e Special Enforcement**

This unit includes the Special Emergency Response Team (SERT), the Driving under the Influence Team (DUI) and the Motor Carriers program.

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget with a \$3,300 total increase and a shift of some General Funds to Dedicated Credits

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$325,100	\$1,015,100	\$987,700	(\$27,400)
Dedicated Credits	35,700	5,000	35,700	30,700
Lapsing	658,500			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,019,300</b>	<b>\$1,020,100</b>	<b>\$1,023,400</b>	<b>\$3,300</b>

**Special Emergency Response Team (SERT)**

The DPS SERT was organized in 1985 to handle operations which exceed the normal range of police operations and training, such as:

Serving six high risk drug warrants  
Serving five warrants on methamphetamine labs  
Responding to four instances of hostages/barricaded suspects

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends that the subcommittee review the SERT and Corrections SWAT functions and training from an overall perspective of State needs.

**Highway Safety**

Under authority of 41-19-1 and 41-19-2 U.C.A., the Utah Highway Safety Office is viewed to have the responsibility for the State of Utah of proposing, negotiating and managing the contract with National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for federal funds to be expended on Highway Safety projects within the State. Further, the Utah Highway Safety Office acts to subcontract with state, local, and private organizations in Utah to expend resources to implement Highway Safety activities.

**3.8f Protective Services**

The Protective Services Bureau of the Utah Highway Patrol is responsible for guarding the Capitol Complex and other State facilities against theft, vandalism, and prowlers, as well as maintaining peace and order at these sites.

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this activity. To highlight the importance of the Dedicated Credits shift recommended the Analyst has dis-aggregated the Dedicated Credits into the three sub-categories of revenue.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$979,700	\$1,078,600	\$983,000	(\$95,600)
Dedicated Credits	262,000	308,100	408,100	100,000
2821 Escort Services	4,100	200	4,100	3,900
2840 Sec Contracts	218,200	269,700	350,000	80,300
2841 Sec non-contract	39,700	38,200	40,000	1,800
Transfers	1,400			
Lapsing	232,400			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,475,500</b>	<b>\$1,386,700</b>	<b>\$1,391,100</b>	<b>\$4,400</b>

**Summary**

The Protective Services Bureau currently provides on-site security for state facilities on Capitol Hill, at the Calvin Rampton (DOT/DPS) Complex, at the Heber M. Wells Building, and the new Tax Commission Building. During the past year the Utah Tax Commission moved from the Heber Wells Building to a new facility on North Temple. In order to keep property damage and loss to a minimum the Tax Commission contracts with Protective Services for security at the facility.

The Bureau also provides random patrol and security checks at many other State facilities. Currently, the Capitol Hill facility is the only State property being provided 24-hour a day security protection.

Almost every year new facilities are being added to the inventory of the Division of Facilities and Construction Management in the Salt Lake Area. Resources for this Section have not, in the past, grown accordingly.

**Special Study**

In the 1996 General Appropriations Act (House Bill 400) the following intent language was included in item #45:

“It is the intent of the Legislature that a study be conducted by the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Facilities and Construction Management, and major state agencies concerning the security of state facilities and employees. The results of the study shall be presented at the October 1996 meeting of the Executive Appropriations Committee.”

A preliminary report on that study was presented to the Interim Executive Appropriations Committee on May 14, 1996.

**Contracts do not reflect needs**

The Analyst notes that a cursory review of existing security contracts between Protective Services and the Division of Facilities and Construction Management

(DFCM) shows contracts where there is no clear relationship between the payments specified and the services delivered. A basic principal of security work is that “risks” in very accessible buildings with valuable contents and records are greater than the risks in offices which have little or no public access. State Risk Management indicates that the State of Oklahoma estimates that the loss to the state from the bombing of the Federal Murrah Building was in excess of one billion dollars.

Contract amounts reviewed apparently do not reflect the level of risk to, or in, the facilities or the level of security services required. In some instances the occupying agency head has apparently “chosen” a level of security based on funding, without regard to risk factors. By under-funding the actual level of service required, the shortfall is “made-up” by direct appropriations to the Protective Services budget. The agencies occupying the facilities are thereby effectively having their budgets subsidized by Protective Services for security costs.

**Recommendation**

Risk Management, pursuant to UCA 63A-4-2-20B has proposed Minimum Security Guidelines. The Analyst recommends that the Subcommittee hear from the Department and DFCM on how to change Protective Services contracting and collections to a more businesslike basis, with customer agencies paying their true costs for security.

**3.8g Special Services**

Special services consists of the Training, and Executive Protection Sections.

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for these programs. The Analyst notes that the recommendation is \$6,200 higher than the FY 1999 and includes shifting of the source of funding in several categories.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$2,310,100	\$2,224,600	\$2,089,600	(\$135,000)
Dedicated Credits	84,100	11,400	27,600	16,200
Restricted Funds	426,000	426,000	535,000	109,000
Beginning Nonlapsing		134,000	75,000	(59,000)
Ending Nonlapsing	(134,000)	(75,000)		75,000
Lapsing	(150,500)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,535,700</b>	<b>\$2,721,000</b>	<b>\$2,727,200</b>	<b>\$6,200</b>

**Executive Protection**

The Executive Protection Detail protects the Governor and visiting dignitaries.

**Training**

The primary responsibility of the Training Program is to provide in-service training to troopers. The focus of this training is to enhance Highway Patrol troopers knowledge so they may provide better service to the public.

In addition, training personnel work closely with POST providing instruction to many

other peace officers throughout the State. This training includes, uniform field sobriety testing, intoxilyzer operation, accident investigation, radar operation, and emergency vehicle operation schools.

**Executive Protection**

The Utah Highway Patrol has statutory responsibility to provide security for the Governor and his family, both houses of the Legislature while in session, and other visiting dignitaries as directed. There are currently five troopers providing this coverage. The operations costs for this unit are directly related to the situation and style of the Governor in office.

The current Governor travels more than his predecessors both in and out of state. With extra travel activity of the current Governor and the additional coverage required for events related to the Centennial, Sesquicentennial, and interstate activities and organizations, this Section is severely strained to provide the requisite coverage. It seems equally clear that this budget does not reflect all the travel (\$44,100 in out of state travel is shown) and related costs for this protection.

**3.8h Federal Grants**

This program is included for balancing purposes. The Analyst's recommendation allows such projects to be accepted and funds expended at the indicated level if they should become available.

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program and anticipates a small increase in funds transferred from the Criminal Justice Commission

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Federal Funds	\$23,300			
Transfers	857,400	\$553,700	\$555,000	\$1,300
Restricted Funds		376,900	376,900	
Lapsing	(90,700)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$790,000</b>	<b>\$930,600</b>	<b>\$931,900</b>	<b>\$1,300</b>

**Summary**

The Federal Project Program is where federal monies are made available to the Patrol to help fund one-time or special expenditures. These projects include such items as overtime paid on holidays, highway speed control, community traffic safety, fatigued drivers prevention, alcohol/drug prevention, seat belt demos, and equipment purchases. Because the Federal Funds are initially received by another agency and then passed to Public Safety they appear as transfer funds in budget documentation.

**3.8i Highway Safety**

The Utah Highway Safety Office coordinates the Highway Safety efforts within the State and, therefore, maintains communications with all involved agencies and

individuals, such as the Board of Education, Department of Transportation, Health Department, State Planning Office, State Court Administrator, Department of Public Safety, local police departments and sheriffs, National Safety Council, PTA, and news media. Since the Utah Highway Safety Office is a State agency, it responds to requests for information from other agencies and from private citizens.

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuing budget for this program.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$103,900	\$102,900	\$103,200	\$300
Federal Funds	1,410,800	1,413,100	1,413,100	
Dedicated Credits	40,000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,554,700</b>	<b>\$1,516,000</b>	<b>\$1,516,300</b>	<b>\$300</b>

**Summary**

The activities associated with the subcontracting process are project development, technical assistance, consultation, liaison, evaluation, reporting, accounting, data collection, problem identification, resource analysis, project monitoring, and subcontract negotiations. In addition to these activities, the Utah Highway Safety Office contracts for special projects (403, 408 alcohol incentive), negotiates with subcontractors for expenditure of these funds, and manages the implementation and progress of these projects.

**3.8i Highway Safety**

Productivity and success of the Utah Highway Safety Office is measured by decreases in accident-producing property damage, bodily injury, and fatal vehicle accidents on the State's highways. It is noted that since 1968 there has been a considerable decrease in fatalities on Utah highways, even though highway miles traveled continue to climb. While this program cannot claim all the credit for the substantial reduction in the fatality rate, it certainly played a big role.

Approximately 70 percent of the Highway Safety budget goes to projects within the Utah Highway Patrol, Department of Health, and Department of Transportation.

Projects with local governments help to enforce all speed laws, DUI laws, and seat belt laws. They also have to perform public information and education in schools and other organizations.

Also funded are projects in motorcycle safety, truck safety, Emergency Medical Services, school bus safety, pedestrian safety, and roadway environment projects.

The Administration Program is responsible for the oversight and coordination of the various federal programs funded by the federal government to improve highway safety in the State of Utah. This oversight is accomplished by seven FTEs which

includes the bureau chief, a program supervisor, four program specialists, and a secretary.

**Fatal Accident Report  
(FARS)**

Because the federal government requires the fatal accident reports this program is funded 100 percent from federal funds.

The assignment of the Fatal Accident Report program is to report accident data from the Centralized Accident Record System (CARS), Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS), and arrest and conviction data from the DUI Tracking System. After the data is analyzed, a highway safety plan is written for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) for their approval. This function is handled by one employee.



### 3.9 MIS Operations

Management Information Services provides technical support for all law enforcement agencies throughout the state who need access to national law enforcement information. This includes access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) with the FBI and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) which allows for communications among all law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

#### Recommendation

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program. It should be noted that funds for the Year 2000 problem (Y2K) are being separately appropriated and will be allocated to various state agencies in addition to budgets shown in the various subcommittees.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$1,218,300	\$1,264,000	\$1,214,700	(\$49,300)
Transfers	213,900	110,000	100,000	(10,000)
Restricted Funds	224,400	224,400	224,400	
Beginning Nonlapsing	74,400	62,300	50,000	(12,300)
Ending Nonlapsing	(63,200)	(50,000)		50,000
Lapsing	(1,500)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,666,500</b>	<b>\$1,610,700</b>	<b>\$1,589,100</b>	<b>(\$21,600)</b>

#### Summary

The criminal history system has now been rewritten. Major effort still needs to be expended to coordinate with Courts, Corrections, law enforcement, and prosecutors to achieve the level of accuracy within the criminal history system that is required. The Brady Bill passed by the United States Congress has the possibility of making these records available to the general public which makes the accuracy of the criminal history information even more important.

#### Performance

MIS provides technical support for all computer hardware, software and applications programs for all areas of the Public Safety Department. The hardware includes Local Area Networks (LANs), DEC VAX computers, IBM AS400s and System 36s, and HP computers. The major applications supported include: driver license, highway patrol applications, criminal history, statewide warrants, dispatch systems, crime related intelligence applications, an evidence tracking system, various systems supporting the State Fire Marshall and a variety of applications for POST.

Some of the newer applications include the protective order database, the uninsured motorist database, a problem driver pointer system, a case tracking system, an expungement file system for BCI, the motor voter system, online testing for local law enforcement, and special inquiries for doing background checks for hand gun purchases in support of the Brady law.

### 3.10 State Fire Marshal

Established in 1964, in accordance with the Utah State Fire Prevention Law, UCA 53-7-101, the State Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for the recommendation, adoption and enforcement of fire codes in public buildings. In addition, the office assists in the development and presentation of fire service training programs, coordination of statewide fire prevention efforts, regulation of the fire extinguisher servicing industry, and arson investigation.

#### Recommendation

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this agency.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$787,000	\$774,300	\$797,600	\$23,300
Dedicated Credits	142,300	135,000	140,000	5,000
Restricted Funds	1,860,500	1,860,500	1,863,300	2,800
Beginning Nonlapsing	9,200	23,700		(23,700)
Ending Nonlapsing	(23,700)			
Lapsing	(1,600)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,773,700</b>	<b>\$2,793,500</b>	<b>\$2,800,900</b>	<b>\$7,400</b>
<b>Programs</b>				
Prevent and Investigations	\$923,600	\$940,700	\$948,000	\$7,300
Fire Academy	1,850,100	1,852,800	1,852,900	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,773,700</b>	<b>\$2,793,500</b>	<b>\$2,800,900</b>	<b>\$7,400</b>

#### Summary

Review of architectural plans for fire code adherence and inspections of public buildings (9,050) are also major assignments. The program also gathers information about location, frequency and severity of fires throughout the State, as well as personal injury information, and provides statistical data to fire and insurance officials. Additional responsibilities were given to the Bureau with enactment of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas statute, UCA 53-7-301. This Act gives the Fire Marshall responsibility for oversight of the Liquid Petroleum Gas industry.

To assist the Fire Marshal in these duties there are two state appointed boards:

The State Fire Prevention Board  
The State Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board

The following fees are approved for the services of the State Fire Marshal Division for FY 2000:

Liquid Petroleum Gas License	
Class I	\$300.00
Class II	300.00
Class III	70.00
Class IV	100.00
Branch Office	225.00
Liquid Petroleum Gas Certificate	30.00
Liquid Petroleum Gas (dispatcher Operator B)	10.00
Duplicate	30.00
Examination	20.00
Re-examination	20.00
Five year examination	20.00
Plan Reviews	
More than 5,000 gallons of Liquid Petroleum Gas	90.00
5,000 water gallons or less	
Liquid Petroleum Gas	45.00
Special inspections per hour	30.00
Portable Fire Extinguisher and Automatic Fire suppression Systems	
Licenses	200.00
Branch office licenses	100.00
Certificate of registration	30.00
Duplicate	30.00
License transfer	50.00
Application for exemption	100.00
Examinations	20.00
Re-examinations	15.00
Five year examination	20.00

**Fire Prevention**

To upgrade and improve the Utah Fire Incident Reporting System (UFIRS) the Analyst Recommends \$200,000 in General Fund Restricted.

**Appropriation:** \$200,000 in General Fund Restricted

**3.10a Operations**

The major activities of the Fire Marshal's Office are conducted in this budget program. This budget funds the operations of the arson investigation, fire code enforcement, liquefied petroleum gas, portable fire extinguishers, automatic suppression systems, and Utah fire incident reporting system.

**Recommendation**

The Analyst recommends a continuation budget for this program with an increase in General Funds than offsetting carryover differences between FY 1999 and FY 2000.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund	\$787,000	\$771,600	\$797,600	\$26,000
Dedicated Credits	142,300	135,000	140,000	5,000
Restricted Funds	10,400	10,400	10,400	
Beginning Nonlapsing	9,200	23,700		(23,700)
Ending Nonlapsing	(23,700)			
Lapsing	(1,600)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$923,600</b>	<b>\$940,700</b>	<b>\$948,000</b>	<b>\$7,300</b>

**Summary**

One of the major areas of responsibility of the Fire Prevention program is fire code enforcement for approximately 9,050 public owned buildings throughout the State. Included in this group are schools, nursing homes, hospitals, jails and penal institutions. Four personnel are currently inspecting approximately 500 buildings a year.

**Fire Prevention**

The State Fire Marshal Arson Bureau provides a level of expertise often lacking in many local fire and police departments in the state. They assist any department having trouble identifying the fire origin and cause. Numerous training classes are held to educate fire fighters and law enforcement officers in their ability to be able to recognize the "red flags" of arson.

The Liquefied Petroleum Gas Law is enforced throughout the State and the fire marshal is inspecting about 550 sites and testing and certifying over 1,100 dispensing units.

In addition to the previously mentioned tasks the State Fire Marshal's Office recognizes a primary responsibility is to educate the public about fire prevention. Most of the education is provided through the school system, but the Fire Marshall provides training for local fire agencies as well as local seminars and public meetings.

**Investigations**

Utah law requires the State Fire Marshal's Office to investigate suspicious fires throughout the state. During the past several years the numbers of such fires have been increasing faster than the staff at the Fire Marshal's office. These circumstances encourage maximum efficiency of each investigators' time.

**3.10b Training**

This money is to pay for contractual fire fighting training at the Utah Valley Community College at Provo-Orem for the training of the State's 219 fire departments and over 5,800 fire fighters; over 90 percent are volunteers.

**Recommendation**

The Legislative Analyst recommends a continuation funding level for this program.

	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>FY 99/00</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Analyst</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Fund		\$2,700		
Restricted Funds	\$1,850,100	1,850,100	\$1,852,900	\$2,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,850,100</b>	<b>\$1,852,800</b>	<b>\$1,852,900</b>	<b>\$2,800</b>

The Firefighter Training School is located at Utah Valley State College in Orem and at the Provo airport. Such training requires specialized areas where live fire fighting training can be conducted with relative safety to the community.

### **Summary**

This training helps insure fire fighters are properly trained to handle any fire related disaster that might occur in the State. During the 1993 General Session of the Legislature a tax on property insurance premiums was enacted to establish a funding source for a fire academy in the State. These funds are deposited into a restricted fund for training fire fighters. Utah Valley State College currently offers training for fire fighters from throughout the State.

### **Performance Measures**

Training accomplishments includes support for 219 Fire Departments including 4,500 volunteers and 1,300 paid firefighters.

## 4.0 Tables

<b>Financing</b>	<b>FY 1997 Actual</b>	<b>FY 1998 Actual</b>	<b>FY 1999 Estimated</b>	<b>FY 2000 Analyst</b>	<b>FY 99/00 Difference</b>
General Fund	\$33,840,400	\$36,211,600	\$39,527,000	\$39,626,200	\$99,200
Transportation Fund	5,495,500	5,495,500	5,495,500	5,495,500	
Federal Funds	9,905,600	10,642,300	10,350,100	13,312,600	2,962,500
Dedicated Credits	3,140,100	3,993,700	4,246,800	5,355,700	1,108,900
Transfers	2,089,700	2,060,200	966,500	1,140,600	174,100
Restricted Funds	16,077,200	18,039,400	20,573,300	21,759,300	1,186,000
General Fund - Restricted	3,999,600	4,814,000	5,003,000	4,837,300	(165,700)
Transportation - Restricted	12,077,200	13,233,200	13,397,400	13,643,900	246,500
Beginning Nonlapsing	312,200	235,000	819,500	435,000	(384,500)
Ending Nonlapsing	(235,000)	(819,500)	(435,000)		435,000
Lapsing	(523,600)	(626,800)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$70,102,100</b>	<b>\$75,231,400</b>	<b>\$81,543,700</b>	<b>\$87,124,900</b>	<b>\$5,581,200</b>

<b>Programs</b>	<b>FY 1997 Actual</b>	<b>FY 1998 Actual</b>	<b>FY 1999 Estimated</b>	<b>FY 2000 Analyst</b>	<b>FY 99/00 Difference</b>
Commissioner's Office	\$2,056,800	\$2,200,000	\$2,523,700	\$5,862,200	\$3,338,500
Comprehensive Emergency Mngt.	8,480,300	8,830,200	10,354,300	10,432,700	78,400
Safety Council	140,600	141,300	138,500	138,600	100
Peace Officers Standards and Tng.	1,909,800	1,957,500	2,146,500	2,222,300	75,800
Investigations and Tech Services	12,765,600	13,476,400	13,749,900	14,296,500	546,600
Drivers License	12,117,300	12,846,300	13,861,600	14,389,400	527,800
Utah Highway Patrol	28,057,300	30,737,200	33,469,400	34,280,000	810,600
Management Information Systems	1,968,400	1,666,500	1,610,700	1,589,100	(21,600)
Fire Marshal	2,606,000	2,773,700	2,793,500	3,016,000	222,500
Liquor Law Enforcement		602,300	895,600	898,100	2,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$70,102,100</b>	<b>\$75,231,400</b>	<b>\$81,543,700</b>	<b>\$87,124,900</b>	<b>\$5,581,200</b>

<b>Full Time Equivalent (FTE)</b>				
<b>Programs</b>	<b>FY 1997 Actual</b>	<b>FY 1998 Actual</b>	<b>FY 1999 Estimated</b>	<b>FY 2000 Analyst</b>
Commissioner's Office	27	27	28	28
Comprehensive Emergency Mngt.	47	47	44	44
Safety Council	3	3	3	3
Peace Officers Standards and Tng.	22	22	31	31
Investigations and Tech Services	219	220	226	226
Drivers License	248	248	239	239
Utah Highway Patrol	439	440	453	453
Management Information Systems	19	19	19	19
Fire Marshal	15	15	15	15
Liquor Law Enforcement	10	10	12	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,070</b>

FEDERAL FUNDS						
			FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimated	FY 2000 Analyst	Difference
Commissioner's Office						
Olympics	State					
	Federal				\$2,500,000	
	Total		\$0	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Other	State					
	Federal		\$79,100	500	0	
	Total		\$79,100	\$500	\$0	(\$500)
Comprehensive Emergency Management						
Disaster Assistance	State					
	Federal		14,500		0	
	Total		\$14,500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Management (includes 43 separate grants)	State					
	Federal		7,868,500	7,885,900	8,114,500	
	Total		\$7,868,500	\$7,885,900	\$8,114,500	\$228,600
Other	State					
	Federal		125,200	125,200	125,200	
	Total		\$125,200	\$125,200	\$125,200	\$0
Investigations and Technical Services						
Forensics lab	State					
	Federal		134,400	0	110,000	
	Total		\$134,400	\$0	\$110,000	\$110,000
Medicaid Fraud (Medicaid match rate is 71.6075)	State					
	Federal		727,900	865,400	867,400	
	Total		\$727,900	\$865,400	\$867,400	\$2,000
Other	State					
	Federal		258,600	60,000	182,400	
	Total		\$258,600	\$60,000	\$182,400	\$122,400
Highway Patrol						
Highway Safety	State					
	Federal		1,410,900	1,413,100	1,413,100	
	Total		\$1,410,900	\$1,413,100	\$1,413,100	\$0
Other	State					
	Federal		23,300	0	0	
	Total		\$23,300	\$0	\$0	\$0
	State		0	0	0	0
	Federal		10,642,400	10,350,100	13,312,600	
	Total		\$10,642,400	\$10,350,100	\$13,312,600	\$2,962,500

